SF 951
.S64
Copy 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chap. SF 951 Copyright No.

Shelf .S64

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE

FARMERS' FARRIERY

ON THE

DISEASES OF HORSES,

WITH THEIR

SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT AND CURE.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1872
CITY OF WASHINGTON

BY A. E. SMITH.

AUBURN:
WM. J. MOSES' STEAM JOB PRESS.
1858.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Pulse	4
Locked Jaw	4
A Horse that has been Poisoned—Inflammation of the Kidney.	5
Diseases of the Kidney—Palsy	6
Local Inflammation	7
Diseases of the Heart—The Healing Ointment	8
Water Farcy—To Cure Ringbones when first Coming—Button Farcy	9
Rheumatism	10
The Best to Physic—Common Inflammation of the Eye—Weak Eyes	11
Fistula or Poll Evil—Hoof Bound or Tender Feet	12
Hoof Ointment—Hoof Liquid for Tender Feet—Stiff Shoulders or Sweeney	13
Hoof Evil or Thrush Grease Heels—How to make Blue Ointment—Lung Fever	14
Diseases of the Liver or Yellow Water	15
The Liver in a Diseased State—To Cure Windgalls—Cleansing Powders—Nasal Gleet, or Discharge from the Eye and Nose	16
Sore Mouth or Tongue, called Canker or Thrush—Groggy Knees is called a Strain of the Back Sinews	17
Broken Knees—How to Remove Warts—Spasmodic Colic	18
Inflammation of the Bowels	19
Flatulent Colic	20
Cramp	21
Founder in the first Stage—Inflammation of the Feet	22
Sick Stomach Debility—Distemper—Sprains in the Stifle	23
Pleurisy	24
Worms—Big or Milk Leg	25
Iodine Ointment—Liquid Blister—Mange and Surfeit	26
Sprains and Ringbone Medicines—How to Cure Corns—Johnston's Ointment	27
Fresh Wounds—How to make the White Ointment—Physic Ball	28
Green Ointment—Scouring—Lampass—Diabetes	29
To Cure Heaves—To Drive Off Poll Evil before it Breaks—To Cure Ringbone when Long Standing	30
Cutting—Chapped or Galled Shoulders—Curb	31

SF951
.S64

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1858, by A. E Smith, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of New-York.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

The Pulse.

The pulse is a very useful assistant to the practitioner of human medicine, and much more so to the Veterinary Surgeon, whose patient cannot describe either the seat or degree of ailment or pain. The number of pulsations in any artery will give the number of the beating of the heart, and so express the irritation of that organ, and of the frame generally, in a state of health. The heart beats in a farmer horse about thirty-six times in a minute; in the smaller, and thorough bred horse, the pulsations are forty or forty-two. This is said to be the standard pulse, the pulse of health; and where it beats naturally, there can be little materially wrong. The most convenient place to feel the pulse is at the lower jaw; we must be able to press the artery against some hard body, or the jaw bone, in order to ascertain the manner in which the blood flows through it, and the quantity that flows. When the pulse reaches fifty, or fifty-five, some degree of fever may be apprehended, and proper precaution should be taken. Seventy, or seventy-five, will indicate a dangerous state, and put the owner and the surgeon a little on the alert. Few horses long survive a pulse of one hundred; for by

this excessive action the energies of nature are speedily worn out. When a careless, brutal fellow, goes up to a horse, and hastily to him, and handles him roughly, he adds ten beats a minute. A judicious person will approach the patient gently, and pat and soothe him, and even then the circulation will be a little disturbed. He should note the number of the pulse the second time before he leaves the stable. If a quick pulse indicate irritation and fever, a slow pulse will likewise characterise diseases of an opposite description; it accompanies the sleepy stage of staggers, and every malady connected with nervous energy. Some times the pulse may be hard and jerking, and yet small; this indicates a dangerous state of disease; it is an almost invariable inflammation of the bowels. The most experienced practitioner cannot tell what quantity of blood must be abstracted in order to produce the desired effect; the change of the pulse can alone indicate when the object is accomplished. Therefore, the operator should have his finger on the pulse during the act of bleeding. The first falter of the pulse is the signal to suspend the bleeding; every drop lost afterwards may be wanted. In all inflammations bleed till the pulse falters.

Locked Jaw.

Symptoms.—He partly chews his food and drops it, and he gulphs his water, and saliva is drivelling from the mouth, the eyes are drawn deep within the

sockets, the ears erect, pointed forward, and immovable.

CURE.—Bleed as much as you can and have him stand up. The bleeding will relax the muscles of the jaw, so far as to enable a dose of physic to be given. Then give eight drachms of aloes, and in two hours give one drachm of opium. Take one pound of epsom salts and dissolve them, and give injections every three hours, till his bowels move with the physic. Keep the horse well covered with blankets, and his neck as warm as possible; apply to his neck mutton tallow, and bind a sheepskin around his neck if it can be had, and wash his neck with camphor and spirits, as warm as possible; keep a pail of gruel before him all the time, and a bran mash; do not move the horse while sick.

A Horse that has been Poisoned.

SYMPTOMS.—Of which are, loss of appetite, discharge of saliva from the mouth, pawing, looking eagerly at his flanks, rolling, profuse perspiration.

CURE.—Take ten grains of the farina of the Croton nut and give as soon as possible, and drench with vinegar and thin gruel, equal parts; and the Croton repeated in six hours, if it has not previously operated; in six hours give three drachms of ether spirits.

Inflammation of the Kidney.

SYMPTOMS.—Are, the horse looks anxiously around at his flanks, stands with his hind legs wide

apart, is unwilling to lie down, straddles as he walks, and sore over the loin, the urine is voided in small quantities, frequently it is high colored, and some times bloody.

CURE.—Bleed from three to four gallons from the neck vein, physic, foment the loins with warm water, then apply a mustard poultice on his loins, keep him well covered ; then give one drachm of emetic tartar, with one ounce of nitre, every six hours, for two or three times.

Disease of the Kidney.

Caused by feeding dirty hay or grain, hard draw ing, overloading him, or by giving too much turpentine.

CURE.—Blister over the kidneys, and give the following pill every day : Take one ounce of rosin ; one ounce of juniper berries, ground fine ; and flour, two ounces ; make all in a stiff paste ; divide into seven pills ; give one every night ; then take four ounces of ginger, one ounce of powdered gentian, one ounce of nitre, half ounce of crude antimony ; mix all well ; give one large spoonful every morning for one week.

Palsy.

SYMPTOMS.—The stream of nervous influence is sometimes stopped, and thence results palsy. On inquiring, it is almost invariably found that the horse had lately fallen, or had been worked exceedingly

hard, or that covered with perspiration he had been left exposed to cold and wet; it commenced generally in one hind leg, or perhaps both are equally affected; the animal can scarcely walk, he walks on his fetlocks instead of his soles; he staggers at every motion; at length he falls; he is raised with difficulty; or he never rises again.

CURE.—Bleed till the pulse falters or the horse reels. To this should follow a dose of physic; the loins should be covered with a mustard poultice, frequently renewed; the patient should be warmly clothed, and give mashes, and no corn in them, with frequent injections of warm water, with a small quantity of soap. This will soon render it evident whether the patient will recover or die; if favorable symptoms appear, the horse must not be in the slightest degree neglected, nor the medical treatment suspended.

Local Inflammation

Is characterized by redness, swelling, heat and pain; the redness proceeds from the greater quantity of blood flowing through the part occasioned by the increased action of the vessels; the swelling arises from the same cause, and from the deposit of fluid in the neighboring substance. The natural heat of the body is produced by the gradual change which takes place in the blood, in passing from an arternal to a venous state; and if inflammation consist of an increased flow of blood to and through the part, the

ready way to abate it, is, to lessen the quantity of blood. If we take away the fuel the fire will go out. This is is a principle in the animal frame which should never be lost sight of by the horseman—that if by bleeding the process of inflammation can once be checked, if it can be suspended but for a little while, although it may return, it is never with the same degree of violence, and in many cases it is got rid of entirely. Hence, the necessity of bleeding early, and bleeding largely, in inflammation of the lungs, or of the brain, or of the bowels, is very important.

Diseases of the Heart.

The only symptoms on which dependence can be placed are, a quickened and irregular respiration, a bounding action of the heart, in an early stage of the disease. It is seldom or never that this disease exists alone, but is combined with dropsy of the chest or abdomen. This is called farcy ; many causes for it.

CURE.—Bleed two gallons from the neck vein, and to quiet the pulse, take one drachm foxglove, one and a half drachm of emetic tarter, and three of nitre ; and for the dropsy, rowel in the breast, and move the rowels every day ; let the rowels stay in until the swelling goes down; keep the horse's bowels open with bran mashes ; keep the bowels wet in turpentine.

The Healing Ointment.

Take five ounces mutton tallow, and one ounce of rosin, and melt them together ; and when these get

cool, take two ounces of the calamine reduced to powder, and stir it in; and if the wound is not healthy. add a small quantity of common turpentine. This salve justly deserves the name which it has gained. the Healing Ointment.

Water Farcy.

This is a swelling along under the chest and forward of the breast, if properly treated it soon disappears, except that occasionally, at the close of some serious disease, it indicates a breaking up of the constitution.

Cure.—Bleed, rowel in the breast, move the rowels every day, give boiled oats, and use the following wash:

Turpentine, one gill; linseed oil, one gill; aqua ammonia, two ounces; tincture of iodine, half ounce. Shake all well; apply this twice a day. This liniment is good for sores or swellings, or sprains. This is dropsy; many causes for it; let the rowels stay in until the swelling goes down.

To Cure Ringbones when first Coming.

Dissolve four ounces of saltpeter in a quart of soft water; add to it one ounce of turpentine; wash with it twice a day. This will, nine cases out of ten, stop the growth and lameness, and not remove the hair.

Button Farcy.

Cause.—Bad stabling, high feeding, and no exercise.

Symptoms.—The limbs swell up and break out in running sores. It may be readily distinguished from grease or swelled legs; in grease there is usually some cracks.

Cure.—In first stages bleed and physic; then take of gentian two ounces, ginger three ounces; make this into a stiff paste; divide into twelve parts; add to each part, separately, ten grains of arsenic; make into pills; give one morning and evening, until it makes his mouth sore; then wash the sores clean. Then take the ointment of rosin, two ounces; one half ounce of finely ground verdigris; two ounces of turpentine; mutton tallow, one pound; one half ounce of the oil of origanum; one half ounce of iodine; mix all well, and apply this to the wounds twice a day; and if no better in three weeks, bleed and repeat the pills; give carrots, as many as he will eat. Be careful and not get the matter on a wound, or it will kill you.

Rheumatism.

It is only of late years that this has been admitted into the list of the diseases of the horse, although it is in truth a very common affection; it is frequent in old horses that have been early abused, and among younger ones whose powers have been severely taxed. With proper treatment, the pain and the lameness gradually disappear.

Symptoms.—He is heaving at the flanks sweating profusely, dares not to rest the slightest portion of its weight on the limb, or even to touch the ground with his toe.

Cure.—Take alcohol, half pint; oil of origanum, one half ounce; cayenne, one half ounce; gum myrrh, one half ounce; one teaspoonful of lobelia, and let all stand over night, then bath the part affected; this is a sure cure.

The Best to Physic.

A horse should be carefully prepared for the action of physic by two or three bran mashes, and then a less quantity of physic will do; Barbadoes aloes, the dose seven drachms, half ounce of ginger, one ounce of palm oil; this is perfectly safe; a few fluid stools will be sufficient for every good purpose. The horse should not be moved after the physic has worked; what physic is given should be given at once.

Common Inflammation of the Eye

Inflammation of the eye may be considered under two forms, the common and manageable, and the specific and fatal; the common inflammation is generally sudden in its attack, the lids will be found swelled and the eyes partially closed, and some weeping. Cooling applications to the eye, or the ground extract, or tincture of opium, with mash diet, and gentle physic, will usually abate the evil.

Weak Eyes.

First rowel below the eye and in the jaw, then if the eyes are much inflamed bleed two gallons from

the neck vein, then use the following wash: Take of sugar of lead two drachms, white vitriol one drachm, laudanum one drachm, add to this one quart of soft water, let it stand eight hours, and it is fit for use; wash the eye well with cold water, apply this twice a day give a mild physic, keep the horse on low diet. In all cases where the eyes are inflamed the horse's head should be kept level with his body.

Fistula or Poll Evil.

Cause.—A bruise or stroke of some kind produces fever in the muscle. Cure before it breaks, run a rowel or seton from the lower part of the swelling to the top throughout the enlargement then make the following lotion: Take of sal ammoniac, two ounces; turpentine spirits, half pint; four ounces of linseed oil, and four ounces of spirits of tar; shake all well and apply it all over the swelling every day; keep the part clean, keep the bowels open with bran mashes, feed carrots.

Hoof Bound or Tender Feet.

Cause of this is fever in the feet, or founder, or gravel. The symptoms are hot feet and a drawing in one inch from the top of the feet at the heels; never have the feet spread at the heels, nor rasped above the nail holes, for it will do the feet an injury. Follow the directions given here; use either the hoof ointment or the hoof liquid; apply it according to the directions. For hoof bound or tender feet, apply it

all around the top of the hoof down one inch every day. If for split hoof, apply it twice a day. First, have a stiff shoe on the foot, and clean the cut or crack never cut or burn for it.

Hoof Ointment.

Take rosin, four ounces ; beeswax, six ounces ; lard, two pounds ; melt together, pour it into a pot ; then add three ounces of turpentine, two ounces of finely powdered verdigris, one pound of tallow ; stir all till it gets cool. This is good for cork or bruises of the feet.

Hoof Liquid for Tender Feet.

Neat's-foot oil, half pint ; of either turpentine, four ounces ; oil of tar six ounces ; origanum three ounces ; shake this well, and apply it at night, so the horse can go to work in the morning ; he need not lose one day's work ; this is the best, if the horse has been lame long.

Stiff Shoulders or Sweeney

Rowel from the top of the shoulder blade down as far as there is no pealing. First, cut through the skin, then take two thin fibres or strippings, use the blunt needle, move it back and forward five or six inches, draw in a tape or seton, and the next morning wet it with the tincture of cantharides, do this every other day, wash the part clean, let the tape stay in until the matter changes to blood ; this is for

both diseases. Let him run out, if possible; he will be well in six or eight weeks. If for Sweeney, you may work him all the time.

Hoof Evil or Thrush Grease Heels.

Cause of this disease is over feed, and want of exercise, or standing in a filthy stable.

Symptoms well known, a discharge of offensive matter from the frog of the foot and around the top of the foot, often the frog of the foot will come out, then you must put a stiff shoe on to keep the foot from contracting.

Cure.—Bleed and physic, and poultice the foot with boiled turnips, add some fine ground charcoal; this must be done every night; then wash the foot clean with castile soap and water, and apply the blue ointment every day; keep the horse on a clean floor, and he will be well in twelve days.

How to make Blue Ointment.

Take the ointment of rosin, four ounces; half ounce of finely ground verdigris; two ounces of turpentine; mutton tallow, two pounds; half ounce oil of origanum; half ounce of iodine; mix all well. This is one of the best medicines that can be made for scratches or hoof evil.

Lung Fever.

Symptoms.—The horse is taken with a chill, he breaks out in a cold clammy sweat, holds down his

head, never offers to lay down, but groans when made to move, his ears and legs are deathly cold; the cause of this is a change from warm to cold stables, or too much cold water when warm.

The unfavorable symptoms are, increased coldness of the ears and feet, if that be possible, partial sweats, grinding of the teeth, evident weakness staggering, the animal not lying down. The favorable symptoms are, the return of a little warmth to the extremities, the circulation beginning again to assume its natural character, and next to this, the lying down quietly and without uneasiness, showing us that he is beginning to do with the auxiliary muscles; these are good symptoms, and they will rarely deceive.

Cure.—For Lung Fever, bleed till the pulse falters, and take one ounce of aconite, add to it two quarts of cold water, drench him, one gill every two hours; blister him over the lungs, and at the breast, and rowel between the fore legs; then give him water to drink that hay has been boiled in; add to each gallon of it one ounce of gum arabic and half ounce of spirits of nitre; give this every four hours, rub well, foment and rub the legs with alcohol and camphor until they get warm, wrap his legs up in flannel, keep his stall clean, and let him have plenty of air; do not move him while sick.

Disease of the Liver or Yellow Water.

Symptoms.—The eyes run and turn yellow, the base of the mouth the same, the hair and mane get

loose, and he is often lame in the right shoulder and very costive.

CURE.—Give the following ball every morning until it operates upon the bowels: Take seven drachms of aloes and one drachm of calomel, four drachms of ginger, and molasses enough to make it into a ball, wrap in a paper, give it; give scalded bran and oats, grass if it can be got; when his bowels have moved, stop the physic, and give one ounce of the spirits of camphor, in half pint of warm water, every morning for twelve days; rowel in the breast.

The Liver in a Diseased State.

The Symptoms of this sudden change are, pawing, shifting quite often, curling of the upper lip, sighing frequently and deeply, the mouth and nostrils pale, the breathing quickened, fainting and death.

Cure Windgalls.

Take three times as much of iodine as mercurial ointment, and apply to the windgall once a day.

Cleansing Powders.

This is used when the blood is out of order, good to restore lost appetite. Take half pound good ginger, two ounces of powdered gentian, half ounce of nitre, two drachms of crude antimony, mix all well; give one large spoonful every day, in wet food. This is perfectly safe.

Nasal Gleet, or Discharge from the Eye and Nose.

The cause of this is neglect in distemper, or over

heat, or cold. This is a white discharge from the nasal, and is not contagious, and can be cured.

CURE.—Stop working him, take of alum half pound, one half pound of rosin, half pound of blue vitriol, grind and mix all well, with half pound of ginger; give one large spoonful every night and morning, bleed one gallon, keep him out of wet, and do not work him.

Sore Mouth or Tongue, called Canker or Thrush.

SYMPTOMS.—The mouth runs water, the horse throws his hay out of his mouth; the cause of this is often from frosty bits being put in his mouth, or by eating poisonous weeds.

CURE.—Take of borax, three drachms; and two drachms of sugar of lead; one half ounce of alum; one pint of vinegar; one pint of sage tea; shake all well together, and wash the mouth out every morning; give no hay for twelve days.

Groggy Knees is called a Strain of the Back Sinews.

The cause of this is sprains or overdriving, or by having corks and no toes on the shoes. This can be cured in the first stage, but if long standing, there is no cure.

CURE.—Horse shoes made thick at the toe and thin at the heels; foment the legs well with warm water two or three times a day; then take linseed oil, half pint; alcohol, four ounces; one ounce of camphor

spirits; two ounces of laudanum; shake all well, and apply to the back part of the legs every four days; rub it in well.

Broken Knees

Is a subject of considerable importance, for many horses are sadly blemished, and others are destroyed. This is caused by the horse falling on the knees. First, cleanse the part clear of gravel and dirt, wash them with warm water; then apply linseed meal poultice, let the poultice remain on twelve hours, then take one half pint of alcohol, one half ounce of arnica, tie the knees up with coarse linen, and apply it twice a day; and if they swell in twenty four hours, bleed, and keep the bowels open with bran mashes; if they do not do well, apply the poultice again; do not use the horse until he is perfectly well.

How to Remove Warts.

Cut them out by the roots, take the hook, run it through the warts, and draw and cut around them, and draw it out. If it should bleed too much, take five grains of nitrate of silver, and one ounce of water, wet a sponge, and merely touch the part with this wash; treat it as any fresh wound, and every time you wash it scratch the scab off, so the scar will be small. This is a sure cure.

Spasmodic Colic.

It is of much importance to distinguish between

spasmodic colic, and inflammation of the bowels, for the symptoms have considerable resemblance, although the mode of treatment should be very different.

Symptoms.—The attack of colic is usually very sudden, there is often not the slightest warning, the horse begins to shift his posture, look around at his flanks, paw violently, strikes his belly with his feet, and crouches in a peculiar manner, advancing, his hind legs under him, he will then suddenly lie, or rather fall down, and balance himself upon his back, with his feet resting on his belly, but the spasm soon returns.

Cure.—Bleed from two to three gallons, the belly should be well rubbed with a brush or warm cloth, and be careful and not bruise it. Then take one half ounce of laudanum; turpentine, one ounce; aloes, four drachms; put in a pint of warm water, and give it as soon as possible; give him a little exercise; give injections consisting of warm water and soap.

Spasmodic Colic is sudden in its attack, legs and ears of the natural temperature, and not constant pain.

Inflammation of the Bowels is gradual in its approach, pulse very much quickened, legs and ears cold, constant pain.

Inflammation of the Bowels.

Symptoms.—This is a fatal disease, it speedily runs its course, and its early symptoms should be known;

in many cases a direct shivering fit will occur, the mouth will be hot and the nose red, the animal will soon express the most dreadful pain, pawing, striking at his belly, looking wildly at his flanks, groaning and rolling, the ears and legs cold.

Cure.—The first and most powerful means of cure will be bleeding, in fact as much as the horse can bear, as soon as possible; then give seven drachms of aloes; this should be quickly followed by back raking, and injections consisting of warm water, or very thin gruel, in which salts have been dissolved, and too much fluid can scarcely be thrown up. If the purging is more violent, and continues longer than was intended, the practitioner should give gruel or thin starch, or arrow root; if twelve hours has passed and the purging and the pain remain, he should continue the gruel, adding to it chalk and opium, repeated every six hours.

Flatulent Colic.

Symptoms.—This is altogether a different disease from the former; the horse suddenly slackening his pace, preparing to lie down or falls down, as if he was shot, in the stable he paws the ground with his fore feet, lies down, rolls, starts up all at once, and throws himself down again with great violence, looking wistfully at his flanks, and making many fruitless attempts to void his urine, but the real character of the disease soon begins to develope itself; it is in one of the large intestines, and the belly swells all

around, but mostly on the right flank; as the disease proceeds, the pain becomes more intense, the horse more violent, and at length death closes the scene.

CURE.—Take chloride of lime, two ounces, dissolved in one pint of warm water; give it as soon as possible. In thirty minutes, take laudanum, half ounce; sulphuric ether, one ounce; half pint of warm water, drench with it, and if no better in thirty minutes, bleed and repeat the dose; and if no better in forty minutes, take one ounce of hartshorn, put in a pint of warm water, drench with it, give injections consisting of warm water and soap; do not allow the horse to be moved while sick.

Cramp.

SYMPTOMS.—This is a sudden and painful spasm of a particular muscle or set of muscles, it is generally observed when the horse is brought out of the stable, and especially if he has been hardly worked, one of the legs appear stiff, and is to a slight degree dragged after the animal, after he has proceeded a few steps the stiffness nearly or quite disappears, or only a slight degree of lameness remains during the greater part of the day.

CURE.—Take one pint of whisky, and one half ounce of camphor, and apply to his leg as warm as possible, and rub his leg for ten minutes, this should be applied at night; if this does not abate the evil, use the rheumatism wash.

Founder in the first Stage.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse is stiff, his feet are hot, and often trembles, very thirsty.

CURE.—Bleed from the neck vein three gallons, or until he falls, then give the following: Half ounce of aloes, four drachms of gamboge, half ounce of oil of sassafras, make this into a pill and give it; give him all the sassafras tea he will drink, turn up his feet and fill them full of boiling hot lard, bathe his legs in hot water, and rub them; this will never fail to cure in forty-eight hours.

Inflammation of the Feet.

To the attentive observer, the symptoms are clearly marked, and yet there is no disease so often overlooked. The earliest symptoms of fever in the feet are, frequent shifting of the fore legs, but no pawing, and the horse indicates great pain, shifting his weight from foot to foot; his quietness when down will distinguish it from colic, or inflammation of the bowels, his nose will often rest on the feet, or the affected foot.

CURE.—The treatment will resemble that of other inflammations. Bleeding, and that to its fullest extent, poultices of linseed meal, made very soft, should cover the whole of the foot and pastern, and be frequently renewed; if no amendent is observed, three quarts of blood should be taken from each foot on the following day.

Sick Stomach Debility.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse refuses to eat, thirsty, hangs his head, reels when he walks, eyes dull.

CURE.—Bleed one half gallon, then if he will eat a mash give him one, give no hay, then give him half ounce of rhubarb every night, until it moves his bowels, then take of gentian root, four ounces; fenugreek, two ounces; nitre, half ounce; mix, and give a large spoonful every day; do not give him too much to eat when his appetite returns.

Distemper.

SYMPTOMS.—Swelling under the jaws, can't swallow.

CURE.—Bleed two gallons, and physic; then if a tumor is found under the jaws, open it; if not, make the following liniment: Turpentine, one half pint; linseed oil, half pint; aqua ammonia, four ounces; tincture of iodine, one ounce; shake all well, apply this to the swelling two or three times a day, make it break on the outside if possible, give soft feed, turn him out if possible.

Sprains in the Stifle.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse holds up his foot, mourns when moved, swells in the stifle, this is called stifling, there is no such thing as the joint getting out of place.

CURE.—Bleed two gallons, foment the stifle with hot water, rub it dry, then use the following wash

every night and morning: Turpentine, half pint; linseed oil, half pint; aqua ammonia, four ounces; of iodine, one ounce; shake all well.

Pleurisy.

The prevailing causes of pleurisy are the same as those which produce pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, exposure to cold, or riding against a keen wind.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms are followed by increased heat and partial sweats, loss of appetite, a low and painful cough; if the side is pressed upon, the horse will reel, with a low, painful grunt, he will tremble, and try to get out of the way before the hand touches him again, there are twitchings of the skin on the side; this is never seen in pneumonia. In both diseases the horse will look at his flanks, but in pneumonia will turn himself more slowly around, and long and steadfastly gaze at his side, while the action of the horse with pleurisy is more sudden, pneumonia is settled distress; the horse seldom lies down with either disease.

Cure.—Bleed till the pulse falters, next should follow a blister on the chest and sides, then give him water to drink that hay has been boiled in, add to each gallon of it, one half ounce of common turpentine, one half ounce of spirits of nitre, give this every three hours, as much as he will drink, keep his bowels open with injections of warm water and soap, keep the horse well covered, do not move him.

Worms.

Worms of different kinds inhabit the intestines, but except when they exist in very great numbers, they are not as hurtful as is generally supposed, the long white worm much resembles the common earth worm, and being from six to ten inches in length, inhabits the small intestines; and if there are many of them, they may consume more than can be spared of the nutritive part of the food. When the horse can be spared, a strong dose of physic is good, so far as the long round worm is concerned; but a better medicine, and not interfering with either the feeding or work of the horse, is one drachm of emetic tarter, with three ounces of ginger, made in a ball, with linseed meal and molasses, and give every morning half an hour before the horse is fed.

A smaller, darker colored worm, called the needle worm, inhabits the large intestines, hundreds of them sometimes descend into the rectum, these are a more serious nuisance than the former; physic will sometimes bring away great numbers of these worms, but when there is much irritation about the tail, an injection of linseed oil, or of aloes dissolved in warm water, will be a more effectual remedy. The tape worm is seldom found in the horse.

Big or Milk Leg.

This is brought on by a hurt, a want of action in the absorpt system, it is dropsy of the muscles of the leg.

Cure.—Apply the liquid blister every three hours, until it blisters, then in six hours grease with soft oil of any kind, then in eight hours wash the part clean, and apply it again, repeat it three or four times, then use the iodine ointment; if this does not remove it all, apply the spavin medicine, this will remove all.

Iodine Ointment.

Get one ounce of the grease of iodine, one pint of alcohol, let this stand in the sun two days, and this is the tincture of iodine. Take two ounce of tincture, and half pound of lard, mix well, and you have the iodine ointment.

Liquid Blister.

Take alcohol, one pint; turpentine, half pint; aqua-ammonia, four ounces; oil of origanum, one ounce. This is good for old swellings. Apply this every three hours till it blisters; do not repeat oftener than every seven days, or it will kill the hair; when too extensive a blister has been employed, wash off the blister with warm water, and apply warm water, with opium in it; and if the swelling is great, bleed one gallon from the neck vein; keep the bowels open with bran mashes and boiled oats.

Mange and Surfeit.

Cause by running out in wet weather, over driving, and poor cleaning.

Symptoms.—The horse rubs, and it is itching all over, broken out in scabs.

Cure.—Bleed and physic, then take sulphur, half pound, two pounds of lard, mix well, grease the part affected every three days, stand the horse in the sun, until all dries in; give soft feed.

Spavins and Ringbone Medicines.

Take of cantharides, two ounces; mercurial ointment, four ounces; tincture of iodine, three ounces; turpentine four ounces; corrosive sublimate, three drachms; mix all well with two pounds of lard. Follow the directions here given. If for ringbone or bone spavin, cut of the hair from the part affected, and merely grease the lump with the ointment, rub it in well with the naked hand, in two days grease the part with lard, and in four days wash it off in soap and water, and apply the ointment again, so repeat it every four days. If for windgalls, or bog spavins, or curb, apply the ointment every six days.

How to Cure Corns.

Take off the shoe, cut out the corns, and drop in a few drops of muriatic acid, then make the shoes so they will not bear on the part affected, apply the hoof liquid to the hoof. To remove the fever this is a sure treatment, we never knew it to fail.

Johnston's Ointment.

Take oil of origanum, one ounce alcohol, half pint;

oil of cedar, half ounce; oil of cloves, half ounce; turpentine, half ounce; olive oil, eight ounces; shake all well; this is used for all complaints of the muscles.

Fresh Wounds.

First stop the blood by tying the arteries, or by applying the following wash: Four grains of the nitrate of silver, one ounce of soft water, wet the wounds with this, and then draw the edges together by stiches, one inch apart, then wash them, and apply the heel ointment, and if any swelling in twenty-four hours, bleed two or three gallons from the neck vein.

How to make the White Ointment.

For rheumatism, sprains, burns, swellings, bruises, or any inflammation, on man or beast, chapped hands, or lips, black eyes, or any kind of bruises. Take fresh butter, two pounds; tr. of iodine, half ounce; oil of origanum, two ounces; mix this well for fifteen minutes, and it is fit for use, apply it every night, rub it in well with your hand; if for human flesh, lay on warm flannel.

Physic Ball.

Half ounce of aloes, three drachms of gamboge, twenty drops of the oil of juniper, make it into a pill, with a few drops of molasses, wrap it up in thin paper, and grease it, draw out the tongue with the left hand, place the gag in the mouth, and run the

pill back with the right hand, until it drops off, let the head down, and give a sup of water; first prepare the horse by giving one or two mashes.

Green Ointment.

Take seven pounds of lard, a ten gallon kettle, add two gallons of water, cut juniper weeds, fill them in and cook them from four to six hours, slow, and cook all the water out, then put in jars, add to each pound of ointment one ounce of turpentine. This is a cheap and good stable ointment, good for scratches, galls and cuts.

Scouring.

The best remedy is wheat flour, boiled in water to the thickness of starch, and put a small quantity of opium, and alum, and chalk, this should be given every hour, and if no better in six hours, the injection must be used, take gruel quite thick, add to it four ounces of powdered chalk, one drachm of powdered opium, use this every hour.

Lampass.

All young horses are liable to this trouble, it is nothing but inflammation of the gum.

Cure.—Bleed, or scarify the gums, never burn for it spoils the teeth and adds to the cause of the disease, give a bran mash, rub the gums with salt, give a few carrots.

Diabetes.

Too free discharge of urine, or cannot hold his water.

CURE.—Give one half ounce of the tincture of cantharides every morning for twelve days, and if not entirely well repeat it again. and bleed one gallon from the neck, give clean food. The cause is rotten or musty hay, or grain, or too free use of turpentine. Keep his bowels open with mashes and green food.

To Cure Heaves.

Take one pint of alcohol, put it into all the tar it will cut; give two table spoonfuls every morning, one hour before feeding. and at night, give one drachm of copperas, do this for ten or twelve mornings; if the horse has a bad cough, use the liquid blister under the jaw and at the breast, every three hours, till it blisters.

To Drive Off Poll Evil before it Breaks.

Take four ounces oil of spike, one ounce of British oil, one eighth oz. white vitriol, one ounce of extract of mullen, and apply twice a day, shake well before you apply, give the cleansing powders. To cleanse the blood keep the bowels open with soft feed.

To Cure Ringbone when Long Standing.

Take one ounce oil of spike, one half ounce of British oil, one ounce oil of vitriol, one ounce of nitre, one ounce spirits of turpentine, two ounces of alcohol, one gill of tanner's oil, mix all well together in a junk bottle, rub it on every other day, and on the other days rub on soft soap; when it cracks and runs matter, stop and grease with lard.

Cutting.

The inside of the fetlock is often bruised by the shoe, or the hoof of the opposite foot. Many experiments used to be tried to remove this, the inside heel has been raised and lowered, and the outside raised and lowered, and sometimes one operation has succeeded, and sometimes the contrary. The most successful remedy, and that which in the great majority of cases supersedes all others, is a shoe of equal thickness from heel to toe, and having but one nail, and that near the toe, on the inside of the shoe, care being taken that the shoe shall not extend beyond the edge of the crust, and that the crust shall be rasped a little at the quarters. There are some defects in the natural form of the horse, which are the causes of cutting, and which no contrivance will remedy.

Chapped or Galled Shoulders.

CURE.—Take one pint of whisky, one ounce of gun powder, one drachm of calomel, let it stand over night, and it is fit for use. This is a sure cure, apply it at night.

Curb.

Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce a curb; curbs are generally accompanied by considerable lameness at their first appearance, but the swelling is not always great; they are best detected by observing the leg side-

ways. The first object in attempting the cure is to abate inflammation, and this will be most readily accomplished by cold lotions, frequently applied to the part; equal potions of spirits of wine and water, and vinegar, will afford an excellent application, apply it two or three times a day; if the heat and lameness is great, it will be prudent to physic and bleed, do not put them to work too soon.

CURE.—Take one ounce oil of spike, one half ounce of British oil, one ounce of oil of vitriol, one ounce of nitre, one ounce spirits of turpentine, two ounces of alcohol, one gill of tanner's oil, mix all well together in a junk bottle, rub it on every other day; on the other day rub on soft soap; when it cracks and runs matter, stop and grease with lard.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 002 844 681 0